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LORD SALISBURY'S REPLY TO THE UNITED EMPIRE TRADE LEAGUE'S ADDRESS.

DISCUSSING THE "UNFORTUNATE" TREATIES OF 1862 AND 1865, WHICH PREVENT THE COLONIES FROM GIVING PREFER-

ENCE TO BRITISH TRADE

London, June 19 .- Lord Salisbury to-day; re plying to an address presented to him by a deleion representing the United Empire Trade League, said the treaties of 1862 and 1865, negotisted under Lord Palmerston's Government, which prevented the colonies from giving preference to British trade, were unlucky and extremely No Government, he added, was likely to repeat the error then made. Neverthe less, he explained, it was impossible to denounce the treaties in bits. The same treaties contained provisions of the utmost importance to England, especially now, when the spirit of protection was ranning high in every country except England.

The Government, Lord Salisbury continued, would seize the earliest chance to deliver the country from these unfortunate engagements, but not at the price of losing the valuable provisions of the treatles referred to. Means of mitigating the evils complained of might be found before long. The League, however, must work hard to convert their countrymen to their way of thinking, for it was impossible for England to give preferential treatment to the colonies at the expense of the rest of the world. The League must secretain how far the country would support the policy of which be imagined a prominent feature was a preferential tax on grain, wool and ment. Englishmen, in his opinion, would never consent to legislation of a vague or indefinite kind, especially where their dearest daily interests were concerned.

THE SWISS ACCIDENT.

SEVENTY-FIVE BODIES STILL TO BE RECOVERED -TWO AMERICANS MISSING.

Basic, June 19,-The bodies of seventy-five victim of the disaster which occurred near Moenchenstein or Sunday last are known to be still missing. The last carriage of the fil-fated excursion train remains embedded in the bottom of the river, and it is believed that it is crowded with the bodies of third-class pas sengers, who met their death when the car plunged amination of the carriage say that it is almost impotible to move it, so firmly is it fixed in its presen position. Two Americans, who are said to have been passengers on the wrecked train, are reported as

MATTHEWS ACCEPTS THE BUXTON AMENDMENT Lordon, June 19.-Mr. Matthews, Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the House of Commons to-day amnounced that the Government cordially accepted the amendment of Sydney Buxton (Liberal) Member for the Poplar Division of the Lower Ham lets, to the Factory bill, upon which the Government had been defeated by a vote of 202 to 186. Mr. Bux ton's amendment in substance is that children unde eleven years of age are prohibited from working in

After Mr. Matthews had announced that the Gov ernment accepted the Buxton clause, Sir William Ver non Harcourt expressed his conviction that the House would still further raise the are of working children and Mr. Buxton moved that after July 1, 1802, no children under fourteen shall be employed except or half-time. Mr. Matthews objected to this clause, of the ground that if children under fourteen were no allowed to work in factories on full time they would go to other employment. The motion was rejected-

THE AFFAIRS OF THE MURIETTAS.

London, June 19.—There were rumors in financial circles here to-day as to difficulties between Mr. Murietta, head of the banking-house of Murietta & Co., recently transformed into a limited liability company, and the trustees and executors of the new corporation, owing to the discovery that the Habilities of Murietta & Co. exceed the liabilities represented to the trustees and executors of the corporation. It was also alleged that fresh liabilities had been incurred since the formation of the limited liability company, makin, necessary the further subscription of nearly \$175,000 i order to avoid a calamity. This state of affairs is said to have caused Sir John Pender to resign in disgust his sent in the board of trustees, after a stormy meeting of the board.

Later news is to the effect that the money necessary for the immediate requirements of the company was raised among the stockholders, thus affording the con-cern temporary relief.

THE TRANSATLANTIC CATTLE TRADE. London, June 19 .- A bill prepared by Henry Chaplin, president of the Board of Agriculture; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, president of the Board of Trade; and Arthur Bower Forwood, Secretary to the Admiralty to provide for the carrying out of recommendations contained in the recent reprt of the Transatlant! Cattle Trade Committee, was presented in the Hous of Commons to-day. The bill, which is brief, simply empowers the Board of Agriculture to appoint au person an inspector to see that the provisions of th report in regard to the conveyances of cattle are fulfilled by shippers of cattle and masters of vessels carrying cattle across the Atlantic.

DR. KOCH STILL AT WORK ON THE LYMPH. Berlin, June 19.—In the debate on the public worship estimates in the upper house of the Prussian Diet to day, Count von Zedlitz Trutschler, Minister of Publi Works, Ecclesiastical and Medical Affairs, replying b questions concerning the efficacy of Professor Koch's tuberculin, maintained that it had scientific value and that its therapeutic value would be greatly enhanced as soon as Professor Koch had obtained a pure cultivation of the principal substance. This result, the Professo had informed him, would be achieved in a few weeks and the composition of the "lymph" would then be sub mitted to the examination of the scientific world.

A NEW CANADIAN DIVORCE MEASURE. Ottawa, June 19 .- A bill respecting divorce was in troduced in the Senate to-day. At present decrees can tario, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories the same power of jurisdiction in respect to actions to dissolve marriage or to obtain judi-cial seperation as if actions were for ordinary cause within the jurisdiction of these courts. No mention is made of Quebec, Nova scotia, British Columbia or New Branswick. All of the provinces, excepting Quebec, linve divorce courts.

A NOTED BRIGAND REPORTED CAPTURED. Constantinople, June 19.-4t is reported that the suthorities have captured Amstasius, the noted robber. 31, at a place between this city and Adrianople, he headed a band of brigands, and after wrecking the eastern express, plundered all the pas sengers and carried four of them off to the mountains, where they were held as prisoners until the out-laws had secured a ransom of \$40,000.

A PROTEST TO THE HAYTIAN GOVERNMENT. Paris, June 19.-M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign French Minister at Port-au-Prince, in which the Min ister says that he had sent a protest to the Haytian vernment against the execution of a merchant named and, who chaimed French protection.

THE MARLBOROUGH CLUB AND YOUNG WILSON. London, June 19 .- The Marlbor ugh Club committee explain that the Prince of Wales had nothing to do with the election of Arthur Wilson as a member of that orgenization, as had been stated. They say that Mr. Wilson was proposed as a cardidate in March, 1880, and was elected last February.

REPORTED PURCHASE OF CORDAGE WORKS. et. John, N. B., June 19 .- It is reported that the National Cordage Company of New-York has bought for \$3,000,000 all the cordage works in Canada, including that of Thomas Connor & Sens, of St. John. St. John works will be run for export trade only. They are said to be the largest in the Dominion.

Ottawa, June 15.—Owen E. Murphy was one of the witnesses heard to-day by the Parilamentary Commit tee investigating the charge of corruption preferred against Thomas McGreevey, M. P., in obtaining Government contracts for Murphy's firm, McGreevey's brother also being a member of the firm. Murphy

TOPICS IN THE ENGLISH CAPITAL. THE PROROGUING OF PARLIAMENT-SIR J. E. GORST-BACCARAT-MR. LINCOLN'S

RECEPTION. Copyright; 1891 : By the New York Associated Press. London, June 19 .- Parliament will be prorogued on August 6. This is the official arrangement, which re-sulted from an agreement between the Government and the Opposition whips after the latter had comnunicated with their leaders in reference to their olicy upon the remaining bills of the session. The nembers long for a rest before beginning the election campaign. Local party managers who are swarming in the lobbles of the House of Commons have just received instructions to prepare for dissolution early next summer. The Government intend to summo the House early in January and stake their fate on the Irish Local Government bill, and they purpose dissolve Parliament after carrying the bill. The Conservative uncertainty over the future of the party is leading to further refusals by present members to re ontest their seats, and within the Ministry itself discontent is producing disorganization.

A remarkable outburst, in which Sir J. E. Gorst expressed contempt for certain of his colleagues in the Ministry, occurred in the Manipur debate. Being obliged officially to defend the Indian Government, he made a mocking apology for the brutalities and stupiditles of the British rule abroad, and, behind fibes at the India Government, he satarized the Imperial Government. He said East the Senaputty was a man of brains; that his real crimes were independence and riginality, and that the Government disliked original talent, preferring amenable mediocrity. The Tories heard him aghast, wondering at whom the language was levelled. When interviewed later, Sir J. E. Gorst denied that it was directed at Viscount Cross, his chief in the India Office, or at any other colleague whose complaisance overtops his ability. The accepted interpretation of the speech is that Gorst, recognizing that the period of Conservative power is about to close, is preparing for a time when he will reassum with Lord Randolph Churchill, an independent position, aiming to form and lead a group strong enough to give them, in time, control. Gorst, who is a Tory Democrat, has long cherished ideas of renovating the Con servative party. He believes a prolonged period in opposition would afford his best chance to come to the

The baccarat ferment is not quite over yet. Mr Cobb purposed asking Mr. Stanhope with Duke of Combridge intends to do enforce the anti-gambling regulations Army, and what officers or men have been pun-Regretting their weakness in ished for gambling. abandoning the hunt on the Prince of Wales, some other Radicals mean to raise the subject again on the army estimates. If the plans to sustain the der tion of the Prince of Wales are pursued, the Liberal leaders will not only be disassociated therefrom, but Mr. Gladstone privately states that he and his colleagues must retaliate on the defamers.

Mr. Chaplin's Atlantic Cattle bill, behind the seem ing simplicity of its provisions, chiefly relating to additional powers to inspect vessels, has a latent application of the severest protective character. clause granting the Board of Agriculture power to insure animals proper ventilation, food, water, etc., the Board obtains supreme regulation of the trade.

The reception given by the United States Minister and Mrs. Lincoln this evening was attended by a large number of Americans, including Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Meigrs, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Cameron, Miss Blaine and Horace White, be-ides lagge number of members of the Diplomatic Corps A friend of Mr. Lincoln denies the report of Mr. Lin A friend of Mr. Lincoln denies the report of Mr. Lincoln's transfer to Mr. Noble's place in the Cabinet at
Washington. The friend says that Mr. Lincoln is well
pleased with London; that he will remain here at
east a year longer, and that he is not anxious for the
attenes of a Cabinet pince. Mr. White has rearmed from at interesting trip in Turkey, Greece and
yria, and will sail for America next week.

Dr. Briggs, in company with another American, Dr.
frown, will visit Oxford to consult Canon Driver on
be issue of a new Hebrew lexicon. A number of
eligious papers discuss the vote of the Presbyterlau
central Assembly and rather sympathize with Dr.
viggs.

General Assembly and rather sympathize with Dr. Briggs.
Professor Tyndall is recovering from his long filness. He was able to leave his bedroom to-day, after two months of confinement.
Herbert Spencer's new work, "Justice," is ready, completing the part on the "Principles of Ethics,"
Lord Tennyson has returned from his cruise in excellent health.

PTALY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE. London, June 19.—The Paris correspondent of "The News" says that Premier Rudini insists upon knowing what adhesion England will give the Dreibund before Italy signs the treaty of renewal.

A good deal of light is thrown upon the above dis patch by another one, published yesterday, stating that the widow of Alberto Mario admits that she is the author of "The Contemporary Review" article on Italian politics attributed to Signor Crispl. Signora Mario, whose maiden name was White, is of British erigin. She came to New-York in November, 1858, on board the steamer Kangaroo, accompanying her hus-band, who was already a leader of the Italian revolutionists of that time, and who had been forced into exile by the petty tyrants who ruled then over Italy. Alberto Mario returned to his native land after a sojourn in America, and again devoted his life to stubborn fight for the political independence of his country. Of course, when the article appeared in "The Contemporary Review," and after so many papers had proclaimed that it was the work of Crispi, the present Italian Premier was too much of a gentleman and statesman to discredit openly the assertions contained in regard to the alleged informal alliance of He, however, kept his own England with Italy. ounsel, and did not hurry in renewing the triple illiance with Germany and Austria on the uncertain assurance that England would enter the Alliance as a sflent partner, thus guaranteeing Italy against the alleged intention of France to make the Mediterrancan a "French lake." Premier di Rudini is aware that the Triple Alliance cannot be sufficiently advantageous to Haly to compensate her for her financial acriliess, which he pointed out in a recent speech.

Now the article of "The Contemporary Review" loses all its importance, since it is no longer a true, though somewhat mistaken, Italian patriot who wrote it. The author being an English woman, it was natural that she should represent her native country as disposed to protect Italy, as Great Britain did when she beloed the patriots there in their first efforts to overthrow the tyrants. Signor Rudini is justified, overthrow the tyrants. Signor Rudini is justified, therefore, in insisting upon knowing what adhesion England will give to the Triple Alliance before he signs the treaty of renewal. He wants, in fact, to enter a Quadruple Alliance, and, hasmuch as Great Britain will hesitate before twing up her hands, the renewal of the Triple Alliance, which was announced several times as being already signed—a statement which was constantly denied here—may be not concluded at all.

THE STEAMER HOLLAND'S SCREW LOST. London, Jane 19.—The British steamer Forest Helme, aptain John Stone, from Montreal June 4 for Lonpassed the Lizzard to-day. She reports having spoken the National Line steamer Holland, Captul cote, from New-York June 2 for Liverpool, eighty miles S. S. W. from Fastnet, under sail for Queensown, having lost her screw.

The Holland is a freight ship. She sailed from this port on June 2 with a general cargo of merhandise and some cattle.

THE EMPIRE DIED WITH EUGENIE'S SON. Paris, June 19.- Le Jour publishes an interview with ex-Empress Eugenie, in which the ex-Empress said she intended to leave Paris in a week, as it had been intimated that her presence might give rise to unpleasant incidents. Being questioned regarding the resurrection of the Empire, she said: "The Empire died with my son."

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN PERU.

Washington, June 10.—Reports received at the Bureau of American Republics show that during the last three ears the progress of Peru has been marked and a great tenl of English capital has gone into that country for avestment. A list of companies organized with Engish capital for the development of Peru during that time shows that the amount aggregates \$8,243,000.

THE CHILIAN MINISTER AT PARIS. Paris, June 19.—The Chillan Minister here has re signed, owing to ill-health. Senor Joachim Godoy

FERDINAND RECEIVED AS COUNT MURANY. Vienna, June 19.—The "Nene Freie Presse" says that Emperor Francis Joseph received Prince Ferdi-

MATAAFA LIKELY TO MAKE TROUBLE. SAID TO HAVE TOLD KING MALIETOA THAT HE

HIMSELF IS THE REAL KING OF SAMOA. London, June 19.-Dispatches received here from Melbourne say that the latest advices from Samoa are to the effect that Mataafa, accompanied by a body of natives, had started for Mahe, the centre of the intrigue which is known to exist gainst the sovereign rights of King Malietoa Laupepa. It is believed that this movement upon the part of Mataafa will lead to

The two chiefs who, by Malleton's orders, had been Imprisoned for sedition escaped and joined the forces of Mataafa. The latter, however, returned the two chleftains to Malietoa; and, in an interview between Mataafa and Malietoa, the former told the King that, although the latter had been recognized as King by the Powers, he (Mataafa) was the real King of Samoa.

GUATEMALA NOT LIKELY TO BE ANNEXED. City of Mexico (via Galveston), June 19.-Advices received by the Mexican Government from Guatemala

ountry to the United States. A Guatemalan correspondent says that an investigation shows that among coffee planters in Guatemala there is a decided feeling in favor of appexation to the United States, but that officials do not share this feeling, which has existed for many years, and is no stronger now than when first brought out by Antonio Tabsoda, in 1862. President Barillas and his immediate adherents are favorably inclined toward the United States, but the President's desire seems to be to finish his term peacefully.

ANNIVERSARY OF MAXIMILIAN'S DEATH. City of Mexico, June 19, via Galveston.-A grand Emperor Maximilian and the two generals, Mexia and Miramon, who were shot with him, this being the twenty-fourth anniversary of their death.

A BRAZILIAN FINANCIAL DECREE. Rio Janeiro, June 19.—The Government issued a decree yesterday directing that for the collection of cusoms duties the rate of exchange be fixed at twenty sence on the dollar.

Calcutta, June 10.—Sixty carthquake shocks were felt throughout the province of Bengal yesterday, and many buildings were destroyed.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES. Hallfax, N. S., June 19 .- It is understood that Princ seorge of Wales has received orders from the Admirally to proceed for England on H. M. S. Thrush The Prince will probably leave here on July 15.

AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT,

VERDICT IN A HAT-TRIMMINGS CASE.

IMPORTERS WIN A TEST SUIT UPON WHICH MANY MILLIONS DEPEND.

Philadelphia, June 19.-The jury in the suit of Meyer & Dickinson against the Government to recover excess of duties levied on material used as hat-trimmings, this morning returned a verdict of \$632 40 for liable for from twenty to thirty millions of dollars that it has collected in duties from importers of millinery aterials in various parts of the country. The sub suits will be affected by the verdict, and that is where the large amount of money and the great interest taken by importers comes in. Taking the suits alto gether, the importers hold the goods in question to be at-trimmings and to be dutiable at 20 per cent ad valorem, under the clause of the act of March 3, 1883, which provides for hats, etc., materials, braids, platts, laces, trimmings, willow species, and the same making or ornamenting hats, bennets, and goods com posed of straw, chip, grass, palmleaf, willow-hair, nce or material not specially enumerated or provided for. The Govern-

ment holds that they are dutiable at 50 per cent. Meyer & Dickinson's other pending suits against the Government for the recovery of large sums paid on merchandise now claimed to have been dutiable as hat-triumings, was started before Judge Acheson at noon

Mashington, June 19.—Acting Secretary Spaulding Mashington, June 19.—Acting Secretary Spaulding sld to-day that the Government would certainly ap-cel from the decision rendered in the case of Meyer Dickinson at Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA DEMANDS ITS MONEY.

THE QUARER CITY ASKED TO RETURN WHAT

BARDSLEY TOOK-WRIGHT'S SURETY. Philadelphia, June 19.-The State of Pennsylvania, through Attorney-General Hensel, made a formal demand upon Mayor Stuart to-day, as representative of the City of Philadelphia, for \$622,013 11, that amount being due the state from taxes collected by ex-City Treasurer Bardsley and by him embezzled. The Mayor referred the matter to the City Solicitor. The City Council's investigating committee did not meet this afternoon as was expected, but will probably resume the taking of testimony early next week. To-day the members of the committee continued their

examination of the Keystone Bank books. The matter of the approval of surety of William Redwood Wright to the Commonwealth for the faithful performance of his duties as County Treasurer, came up to-day before Judge Bregy, of Common Pleas Court . 1. No final action was taken by the court, but the matter was held under advisement. Counsel for the Commonwealth said that it had been decided that Mr Wright should enter security for \$250,000, which wa an amount almost double that formerly entered by the County Treasurer of Philadelphia. The judge took all the papers in the case and held the matter under

visement.

Although the report of the expert accountants who a examining Bardsiey's affairs has not been made thile, it was authoritatively stated to-day that they discovered that Bardsley's profits in the last two ars from loaning the public funds at interest were 102,600. It is also said that the experis have flated Their work, but are withholding their report in conds of instice.

CRAZED BY SUDDEN GOOD FORTUNE.

Denver, June 19 (Special).-George T. Haswell, a comment resident of Colorado, has become a raving maniac because of a dispatch announcing that, after many years of strange vicissitudes, fortune was at last within his grasp. Mr. Haswell is past fifty years old. He visited Chicago in hopes of securing employment in connection with the great fair. He originated and proposed to a party of wealthy Texas friends an idea for the organization of a company to issue official sonvenirs of the World's Fair. The sonvenir would be a medal which would cost, probably, 10 cents and sell to 3,000,000 people at \$1 each. A company World's Fair Commissioners announced vesterday that they accepted the proposition, and it was this than d the brain of Huswell. George T, Haswell has in many respects, a remarkable career, having a prominent figure in Texas politics, a life-long dican and a stanch Union man in the war.

MARYLAND'S DEFAULTING TREASURER.

Baltimore, June 19 (Special).-The State's counsel in the suit to recover on the bond of the defaulting ex-Treasurer, Stevenson Archer, have filed a motion for a new trial. The state claimed \$120,000, and the Court of Appeals had affirmed the decision of the lower court, awarding \$60,000. It is reported that an effort will soon be made to have Archer pardoned or his term of imprisonment shortened. He has been treated with or infragree or the pentientiary officials; he occupies a cierical place, and, it is said, finds life agreeable behind the bars.

ARRESTED FOR TRAIN-WRECKING. Coon Rapids, Iowa, June 19 (Special).-The Coroner's

ury that has been investigating the accident of Tues day night on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rallway, in which two persons were killed, to-day returned a verdiet that the accident was caused by a crosstie placed on the guard rail by persons yet unknown A discharged Italian laborer, who has made threats against the company, has been arrested by order of the

A PLAGUE OF CATERPILLARS.

Troy, June 10 .- A plague of caterpillars is infecting he northern part of the town of Burke, Franklin County, devouring everything green in their path. The cts are travelling oastward, cutting a swath nearly

CIVIL SERVICE ACT.

SOHEMING TO FILL THE INSURANCE DEPART-MENT WITH HIS OWN HENCHMEN, AND NEEDLESSLY INTERFERING WITH THE WORK OF THE REGENTS.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, June 10 .- Mr. David B. Hill is just now furnishing good reasons for every thoughtful citizen to decline to advance him further in public life. While he has broken down the Civil Service Reform law so that he can dismiss from the Insurance Department nearly all of its present efficient clerks, upon the other hand he is using the Civil Service law to embarrass in a needless manner the work of the Regents of the

University. John A. Sleicher, one of the Civil Service Reform Commissioners, is reported to have given as his excuse for upsetting the rules applying to examinations for in the Insurance Department, and thus per say that there is no danger of the annexation of that nitting Mr. IIIII to appoint his "heelers" without examination, that the Governor himself directed the Commissioners, in a letter addressed to them, thus to "lower the bars." Naturally there will be a good deal of curiosity on the part of the public to learn exactly what Mr. Hill safd to justify this important change in the Civil Service examination rules. It is rurely that Mr. Hill is so incantious as to write such a letter. Usually the members of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners receive their orders from him verbally, that there is no public record of his performances That Mr. Sleicher should have been so imprudent as

to speak about the Governor's letter surprises people "Will you kindly permit me to copy Governor Hill's letter to the Board of Civil Service Commissioners i relation to the Insurance Department employes!" said The Tribune correspondent to-day to Mr. Angle, the

ecretary of the Board. "I cannot give it to you without the Governor' permission," replied Mr. Angle.

Accordingly the correspondent sought to see Gov ernor Hill, but was told that the Governor was busy Then the correspondent requested Colonel T. S. Will iams, the Governor's secretary, to obtain the Gover-nor's permission that his letter to the Civil Service Commissioners might be published. Colonel Williams, after a conference with the Governor, returned to the correspondent and said: "We cannot give you the letter-anyhow, it is a purely formal one."

If the letter is so "formal," why does Governor

Hill decline to allow its publication? Why are its that he substantially told the Civil Service Commissioners to modify the Civil Service examination rules intends to appoint as clerks in the Insurance Depart ment need not submit to an examination?

But the Governor cannot in this way conceal hi responsibility for thus practically abolishing the Civil Service Reform law, so far as it concerns the Insuronce Department. According to law, the following document has been filed with the Secretary of State: Albany, June 8, 1891.
At a meeting of the New-York Civil Service Commis-

sion held June 5, 1801, it was Resolved. That the following be recommended to the

Governor for approval:
Resolved, That the positions of stenographers and berely

typewriters in the Insurance Department be and hereby are included in Schedule A of the State Classification.

Attest, CLARENCE B. ANGLE, Secretary.

Approved June 8, 1891. DAVID B. HILL, Governor.

This document needs some explanation. The Civil Service Commissioners, after receiving the Governor's butter ordering them to make in the cube, the change the Government to collect the duties. Other pending letter ordering them to make in the rules the change mentioned, went through the form of submitting that change to his approval, and he, of course, approved his own act. Schedule A. of the Civil Service rules says that "the appointments to places comprised in Schedule A may be made without examinations under these rules." Mr. Hill's scheme is plain. The men he appoints to places in the Insurance Department will appointed as "typewriters," and thus will design an examination. Any man with five minutes? tice upon a "typewriter" can assert that he is one, and since there will be no examination as to his competency, he can be appointed at once. Once within the Insurance Department, he can be told to do a clerk's four clerks of the Insurance Department, H. S. Smith Thomas J. Dolin and David H. Keefer, of of Albany, and James Baidwin, of New-York, have been Other dismissals are to follow. of the clerks of the Insurance Departments have been in the employment of the State for many years, and they are well trained and thoroughly competent men. But they must give up their places to Mr. Hill's heuch-

While the Governor has thus substantially abolished the Civil Service Reform law so far as the Insurance

While the Governor has thus substantially abolished the Civil service Reform law so far as the Insurance Department is concerned, he is attempting to bring it into disrepute in another department by a misapplication of the law. Mention has already been made in The Tribune this week of the action of the Board of Civil Service Commissioners, at the Governor's dictation, in pinchagi Inspectors of the Board of Regents in the competitive schedule. In all the state Department there are certain officers who hold considential relations, and who, therefore, are not put in the competitive schedule. Thus, in the Eanling Department, the "special examiners" are not in the competitive class but are appointed directly by the superintendent of that department.

The Eoard of Regents is of the opinion—and certainly it is in the right—that its inspectors, "who hear in confidence all charges of mismanagement of every kind" in schools, are confidential servants. But the Board of Civil Service Commissioners has refused, undoubtedly at the Governor's instination, to put the inspectors in the non-competitive schedule. To day Melvil Dewey, the scretary of the Board of Regents, again halt the dispute between the Board of Regents, again lath the dispute between the Board of Regents is not the proper limit to far as the Board of Regents is concerned. The Board of Regents undoubtedly will refuse to make any appointment of inspectors if the latter are put in the competitive class.

DROWNED AT ICY BAY.

A LIEUTENANT AND FOUR OF THE CREW OF THE BEAR AND ONE OF THE RUSSELL

PARTY LOST. Victoria, B. C., June 19 .- The steamer Queen, which has arrived from Sitha, reports that the revenue cutter hear has reached Alaska from Icy Bay, bringing news of the drowning of Lieutenant Robinson and four of the crew of the Bear, and W. C. Moore, of the Russell party. The drowning occurred while the party were trying to make a landing in Icy Bay with the Russell-Mount St. Elias party. The Bear left Sitka the morning of the 14th for Behring sea. Washington, June 19.—Captain Shepard, of the

Revenue Marine Service, to-day received from Victoria, B. C., a telegram confirming the report of the drowning of Lieutenant Robinson and four other men in Icy Bay. The names of the drowned men were Lieutenant Robin son, Coxswain Hassler, Seamen Anderson, Nelson and Henry Smith, all of the revenue cutter Bear, and W. C. Moore, a member of the exploring exepdition. The dispatch was from Mr. Russell, of the Geological Survey, who is in charge of the party sent to Alaska by the Geographical Society to explore Mount St. Elias and to reach its top, if possible. It is presumed that the drowning occurred about June 8, while the party was endeavoring to hand in Icy Bay. It is known that the surf there is dangerous, and landings are often made at great hazard, the inference being that the out containing Russell's party capsized. sell left the Pacific coast last spring on the Benr, with a party of five or six assistants, for Alaska, to pursue his researches begun last summer, and the first news re-ceived from him was the telegram announcing the accident. It is stated at the Geological survey that Mr. Rus sell is now probably on his way up the mountain, and that the accident to one of his men will not prevent the continuance of the exploration.

Lientenant L. L. Robinson was born in Ohio. He was appointed a cadet in the Revenue Marine Service was appointed a cadet in the Revenue Marine Service from Kansas in May 1887, and was commissioned a third-lieutenant Juno 3, 1889, and assigned to duty on the steamer Perry on the lakes. In April, 1890, he was assigned to the steamer Wolcott, at Port Townsend, and made a short cruise to Sitka on the Corwin in the fall of that year. He was assigned to the Bear May 21 last. He leaves a wife, who lives at Port Townsend.

FREE FIGHT WITH PISTOLS ON A BARGE. Detroit, June 10 .- A dispatch from Amherstburg Ont., says: "The steam-barge Jane Cook, of Port Dover, Ont., anchored off the dock but night, and a portion of the crew went ashore and became intox make a disturbance below deck. Captain Dupont went below to stop it, and as he did so, pistols were drawn and indiscriminate firing began. The battle raged for half an hour, and when it was over it was found that

THE GOVERNOR BREAKING DOWN THE Peter Riopelle was also shot in the chest, and may die. The other four wounded men were shot in the legs, and their injuries are not considered dangerous."

A BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

TWO MEN GRAB A WOMAN IN BROAD DAYLIGHT IN A CROWDED STREET AND SNATCH HER PURSE.

A daring case of highway robbery occurred in broad

daylight yesterday on a well-frequented thoroughfare in this city. The spot was in Allen-st., near Broom st. The victim is a young married woman, who eight months ago came to this city from Bavaria. Her sallants were two young men. The woman's name is Mrs. Fritz Schreiner, and she lives with her husband and their child Elise, aged six years, at No. 56 East Fourth-st. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon she left home with Elise-She carried a pocket-book in her hand, containing \$300. Just as she reached a point in Allen-st., near the corner of Broome, two men who had been standing by an elevated railway pillar, suddenly sprang on her from behind and robbed her. It was but the wock of an instant and the fellows were off with the plunder As described by the weman, one of the fellows took hold of her left shoulder with one hand and with the other grabbed her right forearm and turned her left arm until she believed he would twist it from its socket. With her arm thus rendered useless, the confederate found no difficulty in abstracting the purse from her partially paralyzed hand. Both men then dashed away and were soon lost to view.

Meyer Randall, twenty-one years, of No. 18 East Broadway, and Adolph Lyons, who says he lives in Broadlyn, were arrested by a polleeman whom she called. Both men denied their guilt, but were never-theless locked up and will be taken to court to-day.

THE SUFFERERS AT SEABRIGHT.

IMPERATIVE NEED OF CLOTHING-MEASURES FOR RELIEF.

Asbury Park, N. J., June 19 (Special).-More valu able aid is immediately needed by the Scabright, N. J., sufferers. Ever since the fire the addicted familie have been compelled to find shelter in the barns, out houses and stables of the wealthy cottagers. Since Wednesday the rain has been falling and things are uncomfactible and unpleasant. Those who have been compelled to sleep in damp quarters are now feeling the effects of it, and sickness is breaking out Many families have not had a change of clothes since the night of the fire, and those that they contents kept secret? Is Mr. Hill ashamed to confess had on at the time were nearly wringing wet. They have not had a chance to dry them on account of the wet weather, and this is what is causing the danger to such a radical extent that the political henchmen he Added to this a sickening stench has arisen from the ruins, which nothing but immediate work upon the part of the town authorities can check. While large contributions of food have been pouring

in upon the committee, the supply of clothing has been

limited and not of the kind that is required. What the ommittee need is outer and under clothing for men and women. Mrs. Henry M. Alexander, who has that a special appeal be made for clothing. Long rows of snowy-white tents have been erected on the west hore of the Shrewsbury River, and many of them may be occupied to-night. Many cases of abject want were brought to the attention of the relief committee to-day. They were those of merchants who lost all their property and were ashamed to ask alms. Nearly 500 people were fed to-day. A number of persons secured subscriptions from the summer cottion. No one has been authorized by the committee sen Rhondes, the treasurer. There was a number of representatives of the insurance compan day. They could not give a full list of the policies their companies held on the destroyed as they could figure up the in surance was as follows: American, New-York, 83 400; American Central, St. Louis, 87,200; Centle New-York, \$1,900; Fire Association, Philadelphia, \$6,750; German American, New-York, \$4,150; Hanover, New-York, \$10,000; Jersey City, \$3,500; London, Liverpool and Globe, \$7,250; London and Lancashire \$11,800; Manchester, Lordon, \$4,200; Merchants', and will releive a clerk's pay. Already Newark, \$12,000; Mount Holly, New-Jersey, \$7,500; Newark City, \$2,500; North British and Merchants \$15,000; Orient, Hartford, \$5,350; Providence-Wash ington, of Providence, \$5,100; Royal, London \$11,800; Standard, Transon, N. J., \$12,800; Sun Fire, London, \$10,000; Theenix, London, \$400; Commercial Union, London, \$3,000; Niagara, New York, \$1,500; Duchess County, \$1,400; Queen, Lon don, \$1,150; National Hartford, \$5,000; Neptime, Boston, \$2,000; Phoenix, Hartford, \$500; Hartford Fire, \$2,900; Guardian, London, \$1,900. The agents said the rest of the Insurance would not foot up over \$50,000. A public meeting of the citizens of Asbury Park was held in Central Hall to night and a cash subscription of upward of \$1,000 was pledged. Gifts were received to-day from the H. B. Claffin Co., Lord & Tay lor, R. J. Horner & Co. and Tiffany & Co., New-York.

Red Bank, N. J., June 19 (Special). - The busines men here held a meeting to-night to ruise a relief fund men here held a meeting to-night to raise a relief fund for the scabright sufferers. A telegram was read saying that clothing, etc., was needed more than cash. A committee of well-known men was appointed, and it will to-morrow canvass the town and send the goods. A collection was also taken to be sent early to-morrow. Many loads of food and elething have already been sent to the scabright committee from here. H. C. Miner, who lives here, will give a theatrical performance at the carbidst possible date for the benefit of the needy. The performance will be given at the Long Branch Opera House, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Doud Brom are among the volunteers. Sewing sedeties are being organized among young women, who will make up clothing for needy little ones.

MR. MACQUEAUYS CASE AGAIN.

Cleveland, June 19.-It is generally understood here that the Rev. Howard MacQueary will try to bring his case into the civil courts. In fact he has intimated a His contention is that the verdict against him was fllegal, in that it imposed two punishments, sus-pension for six months and then deposition. Judge MacMath, his attorney, is looking the matter up; and If he decides that there is good ground for a contest, case will probably be tried in September, when Mr. MacQueary's six months' suspension ends. Episcopal clergymen of this city, however, do not think that the verdict will be overthrown, and attach little importance to the rumor of a new trial. Tho Rev. Dr. C. S. Bates, who was the prosecutor in the MacQueary trial, says that he does not see what the condemned clergyman can gain by reopening the case except notoricty, which he could obtain much more certainly by going on the lecture platform. "He had a fair trial," said Dr. Pates, in speaking of the matter. A majority of the court found him guilty, and as the diocesan canon requires, they gave to the Bishop their opinion as to the proper sentence, which sentence the likshop pronounced. So far as I can see, the only persons who would be helped by a new trial, would be the newspapers and the publishers of Mr. MacQueary's

PRINTED ARTICLES REFLECTING ON A JUDGE. Long Branch, June 19 (Specini).-To-day Frank M. Taylor, ir., the editor and proprietor of "The Long Branch Record," received a summons to appear to morrow morning at Freehold in the Monmouth County court, to answer to a charge of contempt of court In the issue of "The Record" of June 12 Mr. Taylor published an article severely reflecting upon Judge J. Clarence Conover, the law judge of the county, who was appointed last year by Governor Abbett. The article intimated that Judge Conover was the willing tool of scheming politicians and that he granted liquor licenses at Long Branch to men who supported the Abbett faction, and that the applications for hotel licenses were held in aboyance until the day after the recent town election s that the hotel men would work for the ticket favored by that faction. Mr. Taylor also stated in his news paper that Governor Abbett refused to reappoint the Governor's dirty work, and that Mr. Conover's appointment was made because of his valuable services as a political trickster. Mr. Taylor secured counsel to-day.

THE TURNERS FESTIVAL IN ST. PAUL. St. Paul, June 19.-The "Kreisturnfest" opens in this city to-morrow and great have been the preparations It is expected that from 10,000 to 15,000 people will be in attendance. The programme for the

first day consists of addresses of welcome, a paradi-and a concert in the eventur. BILLS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR PATTISON. Harrisburg, Penn., June 19.-Governor Pattison has signed the Buker Ballot Reform bill and the bill it

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES | testified that in three years his firm gave \$100,000 to politicians, go-betweens, and for campaign purposes. | name of Count Murany. in hand of Bulgaria under the name of Count Murany. in hand been shot. Captain Dupont was shot order to divest the meeting of politicians, go-betweens, and his recovery is doubtful.

BRAVE RESCUE OF IMPERILLED SEAMEN.

A COWARDLY CREW REFUSED TO AID THEM

AND THE CAPTAIN TOOK THE WHEEL.

The German steamer Sophie, which arrived here yesterday, brought Captain Pearce and thirteen sailors rescued from the bark Exile, which was met in a sinking condition on the edge of the Grand Banks. The Sophie is a steamer of 1,071 tons, and is commanded by Captain von Hugo. All the officers and the cook are Germans. The crew are Italians. The Sophie left Cardiff in water ballast for this port on June 2. She almost immediately encountered heavy weather, the first six days, getting a succession of east and southeast gales. Between the nights of June 8 and 9 she got a cyclone blowing with a hurricane force. A tremendous sea was running, and now and then a great wave would board the steamer. The steamer's head was kept up to the sea as much as possible and her engines were slowed down.

A great, green sea boarded the ship that night; smashed the port life-boat, and swept everything movable from the decks. All that night the steamer struggled against the wind and waves. When the dreary, stormy morning broke over the angry, tempest-swept sea the anxious officers upon the steamer's bridge saw a vessel flying signals of distress and bore down on her. She proved to be the British bark Exile, from Pascagoula for Amsterdam, lumber-laden. Her mainmast was over the side, and her foretopgallant mast, mizzen topmast and mizzenmast head were gone. Her bulwarks and rail had been carried away on the port side, and her port quarter was smashed. She was floating with her decks level with the water, the seas making a clean breach over her. On the poop, lashed to the taffrail, were the

captain and crew of the bark.

The vessel was evidently rapidly breaking up and although a frightful sea was running, Captain von Hugo resolved to rescue her crew. He called all his officers and deck crew together and asked for volunteers to man a boat and go to the relief of the distressed sailors on the wreck. His German officers at once volunteered, but the Italian sailors declared that they would not risk their lives on any such errand of mercy. Captain von Hugo did not like to send all his officers on the adventure, and all of them would be needed to man a boat. So he steamed as near as he could to the bark and sang out that he would stand by and would send a boat as soon as possible. Night came on, a night of storm and thundering waves. When morning broke the bark could not be seen. Captain von Hugo, however, was resolved to save the crew of the Exile and steamed away to leeward in search of her. Six miles away he came up with the Exile and again called for volunteers to go in a boat and bring off her crew. The cowardly Italians refused to go, but the officers again eagerly volunteered. So did the cook, Henry Schmit, who forsook his kettles and his pans and became a hero.

The captain took the wheel of the steamer himself and brought her as near as was safe under the lee of the bark, while the life boat put off in the howling surges, manned by the first mate. Henry Meyer, the second mate, John Meyer, the boatswain, Charles Mensing, the carpenter, Henry Blifernicht and the cook, Henry Schmit. Two trips were made by the life-boat without accident and seven men were transferred to the steamer at each trip. The bark was so wet that it was impossible to set her on fire, so the Sophie, with the rescued crew, came to New-York.

The Exile hailed from St. John, N. B., and left

Paseagoula on May 10. On June 8, when in latitude 43:40, longitude 44, she caught a strong

wind from south-southwest, which gradually in-

creased until it was blowing with hurricane vio-

lence. The bark shortened sail until she was

staysail. Under this canyas she lay easily until 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when a sudden gust of wind blew the lower topsail out of the boltropes and tore the topmast staysail to ribbons. One hour later another gust blew away the lower main-topsail, leaving her under the storm-trysail only. At midnight fearful cross-sens were running, and the bark labored heavily. The wind all the time blew a hurricane. Seas broke over the ship continually, and the men laboring at the pumps had to be lashed to them to prevent being washed overboard. This continued until 4 o'clock on the morning of June 9, when the weather suddenly moderated. The vessel was in the centre of the cyclone. The seas were still running heavily, however, and a great wave struck the bark, staving in her port quarter and causing her to leak badly. At 4:40 o'clock that morning the cyclone again struck the vessel. The foresail and upper foretopsail were blown out of the gaskets and torn into ribbons, while the bark was thrown on her beam-ends. She righted partially and lay with the sens breaking over her port bow. At 5 o'clock a terrific sea boarded the bark, smashing her bulwark and sweeping her decks. Every boat was carried away. The mainmast went by the board, carrying with it the foretoppallant mast, the mizzenmast head and the mizzentopmast. This was caused by the deck load, which was swept against the lee main shrouds and as it went overboard pulled the mainmast with it. The pumps were broken and soon another wave swept away the deck-house and galley. All hope of saving the vessel was given up, and the crew mustered off the poop, where they lashed themselves to the rail. Captain Pearce went into

the crew mustered on the poop, where they lashed themselves to the rail. Captain Pearce went into the cabin to try to save the bark's papers and chromometer. While he was there a sea struck the bark on the starboard beam and washed several barrels of flour and bacon, which had been secured on the starboard deck, into the cabin.

The crew looked through the skylight and saw the captain struggling for his life amid the wreck-age. They threw him a line and hauled him up through the skylight. He was badly bruised, but not seriously injured. Some cans of salmon and a cask of water had been secured on the poop, so the sailors had enough to eat and drink, but they were nearly chiled to death by the ley waves which broke over them and by the cutting wind. Now and then a fierce indistorm would strike them and add to their woes. This continued all that might, and the next morning the Sophie was sighted. The Exile was a bark of 934 tons register, and was owned by W. I. Whiting, of St. John, N. B. The following is a letter from Captain Pearce to The Tribune:

Kindly allow me through the medium of your valuable paper to express the most grateful fhanks of myself, officers and crew to Captain George von Hugo, of the German steamship sophie, of Geostemunde, for standing by us from 7 a. m., June 10, until 8 a. m., June 11, and then sending his boat to resume us from a position of great peril, the weather being too bad to do so before, we having been dismasted in a zyclone and lying waterlorged with our decks swept; also for the kind and gracorous manner in which we have been treated while abourd the Sophie. We also wish to express our thanks to the five volunters who manned a boat and rescued us at the risk of their lives.

Signed on behalf of myself and crew.

MOST GOES TO A YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT.

John Most, the strong-voiced assailant of organized society, was taken before Judge Cowing yesterday to hear the new judgment on his conviction on December 1887, of inciting to riot. His faithful acquaintance Miss Ida Hoffman, had become his surety, and at the direction of the District-Attorney caused him to appear in court yesterday. Most has grown old, but time has not mellowed his unpleasant appearance. His beard has turned to a gray color that approaches white Judge Cowing sentenced him to one year's imprisonment at the time of the conviction, and the Judge had only to make the new announcement of the same sen tence rendered necessary by the decision of the Court of Appenis. Mr. Howe, Most's counsel, says that he will obtain a writ of habeas corpus and take the matter before the United States courts. Fifty of Most's ad perents followed him to the court building, but were not adjusted to the court-room. They were noisy, but were allowed to remain in the building until their leader left it, when they escorted him toward the prison. He served a term in the penitentiary five years ago.